The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1790. (No. 25.)

On SATURDAY, the 23d of January,
WILL BE PUBLISHED,
On an elegant new Type, on good Paper, and on an improved and enlarged Plan,
By MATTHEW CAREY,
THE
American Muſeum,
OR,
UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE,
For JANUARY 1790.

THE approbation and ſupport the American Muſeum has hitherto met with, demand the Printer's moſt ſincere acknowledgments: The projected improvement of the plan is in order to meet the ideas and wiſhes of thoſe, who, beſides public documents, political ſpeculations, &c. deſire to have a part of the work devoted to amuſement and entertainment. Still, however, there will always be an ample portion of it appropriated to thoſe compoſitions calculated for the peruſal of the politician—the hiſtorian—the philoſopher.

As a number of literary characters, who have ſeen the outlines of the plan, have given it their warmeſt approbation, and promiſed their correſpondence, the Printer flatters himſelf his ſubſcribers and the public in general will favourably regard this improvement—the reſult of an earneſt deſire to give general ſatisfaction.

☞ *The Printers of newſpapers, in this city and throughout the United States, are requeſted to inſert the above.*

A New Magazine.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that the firſt number of this Magazine will be publiſhed, as ſoon as a number of ſubſcribers, ſufficient to defray the expenſe, ſhall be obtained;—and not on the firſt day of February, 1790, as was formerly propoſed.

This work will be entitled
THE
PHILADELPHIA MAGAZINE
AND
UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.
BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

PLAN AND CONDITIONS.

1ſt. The objects of the Philadelphia Magazine and Univerſal Aſylum, are to enlarge the underſtanding, to rectify the heart, and to pleaſe the fancy, by ſuch means as may be beſt adapted to the ſtate of ſociety and manners in this confederated republic.

2d. Intereſting and entertaining eſſays, in proſe and verſe, on philoſophy, politics, commerce, agriculture, manufactures, polite learning, wit, and humour (uncontaminated with ribaldry or licentiouſneſs) and, in a word, on all other ſubjects, which may be deemed worthy of public attention, ſhall be inſerted in this UNIVERSAL ASYLUM OF LITERATURE.

3d. This Miſcellany will contain much original matter; but a rage for *originality* ſhall not prevent the inſertion of valuable extracts from other publications.

4th. A comprehenſive and impartial abſtract of the DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ſhall regularly be given, beginning with the firſt ſeſſion under the preſent government.

5th. Foreign and domeſtic occurrences ſhall be faithfully recorded.

6th. The Philadelphia Magazine ſhall be publiſhed, punctually, on the firſt day of every month.

7th. Each number ſhall contain eighty pages, octavo, on an elegant new letter, and fine paper.

8th. The price to ſubſcribers will be two dollars and two thirds, *per annum*; one dollar and one third to be paid upon the delivery of the firſt number, and the ſame ſum at the commencement of every ſucceeding half year.

Subſcriptions are received by Mr. John Melchor, Portſmouth (New-Hamſhire);—by Mr. Benjamin Ruſſell, Boſton;—by Mr. Peter Edes, New-Port (Rhode-Iſland);—by Mr. J. Meigs, New-Haven;—by Meſſrs. Haſwell and Ruſſell, Bennington (Vermont);—by Mr. Samuel Loudon, New-York;—by Mr. Iſaac Collins, Trenton;—by Mr. Andrew Brown, Philadelphia;—by Meſſrs. Frederick Craig and Co. Wilmington (Delaware);—by Mr. William Goddard, Baltimore;——by Auguſtine Davis, Eſq; Richmond;—by Meſſrs. Silbey and Howard, Fayetteville (North-Carolina);—by Meſſrs. Markland and M'Iver, Charleſton (South-Carolina);—by Mr. James Johnſon, Savannah;—and by moſt of the other printers and bookſellers in the United States, and in other parts of the continent of America, in the Weſt-Indies, and in Europe, who are requeſted to forward the names of ſubſcribers, with their titles, and places of reſidence, to any one of the above named gentlemen.

The uſual allowance will be made to all who favour this work by collecting ſubſcriptions for it.

The advantages that are to be expected from the united efforts of a literary aſſociation, inſtituted for the ſole purpoſe of ſupporting the Philadelphia Magazine and Univerſal Aſylum, muſt be obvious to every one.—Such a plan, while it engages the firſt abilities, enſures a greater variety, and a more uniform ſupply of valuable matter, than could be afforded by any individual, however elevated his genius, or great his endeavours.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1790.

☞ *The printers of newſpapers, throughout the United States, and in other parts of the continent of America, in the Weſt-Indies, and in Europe are requeſted to inſert the above.*

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SIR,

PRESUMING that your paper has a pretty general reception among ladies of faſhion and taſte, I beg through your favour to be permitted to addreſs them on a ſubject which has often employed my thoughts, and which peculiarly concerns this moſt beautiful part of the creation.

The wheel of faſhion is (comparatively ſpeaking) but of ſmall circumference; and the revolution of a few years brings former faſhions to our eyes again*. Some few *changes* they may indeed have undergone in the circumrotation; but theſe are of little importance: Sometimes they will appear like improvements; but at others, the beauty which before attracted our admiration has, by an accidental attrition, been taken off; and the ſame body (if the term *body* can be applied to any *faſhion*) appears with unwonted deformity.

For inſtance, I will recal the reader to thoſe days when the *viſible necks* of the ladies attracted with irreſiſtable force the eyes of the ſanguine youth; but then, the moſt curious inſpector could only diſcover thoſe beauties which dame nature had formed. Far other is the caſe in our days: The modern fair, diſdainful of the gifts which nature with a niggard hand had beſtowed, think that by building higher ſtill, and more prominent, what ſhe has made eminent by all the rigid rules of proportion, they ſhall by ſo much render themſelves more worthy than ſhe of admiration.

The *Guardian* was perpetually calling on the ladies of his day for the *modeſty-piece*, but I believe he left behind him no proper dimenſions for it. Our faſhionable females have adopted what I ſuppoſe is in *their* eyes a *modeſty-piece*; but, in the ardour of reformation, they ſeem to have over-ſhot the mark for want of ſome exemplar. Now, though I will not be ſo audacious as to aſcertain the degree of height, or depth, or breadth, proper for the neck-attire, yet I do humbly conceive, that many beautiful *chins* might in our days be developed without the ſmalleſt offence to female delicacy.

Theſe faſhion I complain of, has a thouſand inconveniences too; but I hardly dare mention mere *inconvenience* to thoſe who are followers of *favourite modes of dreſs*. Conſider me, dear ladies, as a fond huſband, who in the happy moment of domeſtic tranquility naturally ſeek the boſom of my wife for a pillow to my head—I ſeek it, indeed; but I find it hollow, (falſe emblems of the conſtant heart within!) inflated, and fitter, alas! to catch crumbs at her dinner, and thus ſerve as a cupboard for her lap dog, than as a place of ſweet repoſe for conjugal cares.

I happened the other day to aſk my wife ſome queſtion concerning the hour, and was aſtoniſhed at ſeeing her actually bent into the form of a half moon in order to get a ſight of her watch.

But I have lately carried my point, and the thrice *peſte'd* puff has been aboliſhed by a fortunate ſtroke of policy. My beloved, you muſt know, has an unconquerable averſion to the *gout* of garlic. I found means at dinner to introduce a ſmall quantity; and as, by her own confeſſion, ſhe never could ſee, for the projection of her puff, the contents of her plate, the ſcheme ſucceeded to my wiſh, and, inſtead of her much loved lobſter ſauce, ſhe filled her mouth with the nauſeous, the deteſted root. Indeed, ſhe gave me at the moment ſuch a look as I had never been accuſtomed to; but ſhe ſoon diſcovered the cauſe of the miſchief, and aſſured me, with the kiſs of peace, that I ſhould never again have the ſame cauſe of complaint, nor again the ſame opportunity of playing her a trick.

I am a plain man myſelf, and perhaps the follies of faſhion may be more obvious to my ſight than to that of its votaries, for the ſame reaſon that we ſay, "A looker on often ſees more of the game than thoſe who play." I may, therefore, by your leave, at a future time, tranſmit for inſertion, ſome more general *thoughts on faſhion.*

Yours, &c. X. Y.

* The learned Bacon has an aphoriſm to this purport: "*The neweſt things are the oldeſt.*"

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

ADDRESS *from the* UNITED STATES *to* RHODE-ISLAND *on the 1ſt of January,* 1790.

ON this propitious morn the twelve confederated ſiſter States ſalute the deluded ſiſter, who unkind to them and cruel to herſelf, ſtands aloof in ſolitary gloom from the joyful cordial band. Alas! when the ſun of federal wiſdom is riſing in lovely brightneſs on us, ſhedding the bleſſings of peace, liberty, plenty, virtue, and friendſhip, ſhall you lie immerſed in the deadly ſhadows of antifederal bigotry, and trammeled with the fetters of anarchy, the more galling, as they are not impoſed by the hand of a mighty conqueror, but forged by domeſtic traitors. Theſe inſidious foes would cover their baſe deſigns with a boaſted zeal for independence, and with aſtoniſhing effrontery accuſe us of having broken the original contract of our federal union, as if drawing cloſe the bonds of this union could be a violation of it, when theſe very apoſtates had firſt done their utmoſt to tear aſunder theſe ſacred bands.†

Were you an extreme link of the federal chain, we might without diſadvantage permit your ſeparation, though even then your folly would coſt us many a pang. But placed as you are in the midſt of our political body, you muſt be *one of us*; we cannot ſuffer you to be a *viper in our boſom.* You muſt then be *forced into the union* by any means whatever: We ſpeak this with pain, but it is neceſſary that you ſhould underſtand us.

We beſeech you then by a regard for your deareſt intereſt—by tenderneſs for your offſpring—by the tears and blood we mingled in the common cauſe—by the ſpirit of your GREENE, who in the realms of bliſs ſighs over your conduct—by that Providence which deſtined us to be a great federal people, we beſeech you, come to our arms, receive our hearts and give us yours.

DELAWARE,
PENNSYLVANIA,
NEW-JERSEY,
GEORGIA.
CONNECTICUT,
MASSACHUSETTS,
MARYLAND,
SOUTH-CAROLINA,
NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
VIRGINIA,
NEW-YORK,
NORTH-CAROLINA.

† *Rhode-Iſland by refuſing Congreſs the 5 per cent. impoſt weakened the federal government to a deſperate degree.*

The following, which was found in the Deſk of an elderly Gentleman of Bucks County, Pennſylvania, after his death, is publiſhed by particular deſire.

The DRUNKARD'S LOOKING-GLASS, *or a ſhort view of their* PRESENT SHAME *and* FUTURE MISERY, *publiſhed in Love to thoſe concerned, and recommended to them as a tender Caution to avoid the ſame Exceſſes—You that are not profeſſed Atheiſts, but profeſſed Chriſtians, and yet are guilty of ſo loathſome a Vice as Exceſs and Drunkenneſs is, pray be intreated and perſuaded, at the moſt ſober Seaſons, to conſider your preſent States, and the ſad and lamentable Effects that will, and do certainly attend and follow ſuch Practices, viz.*

Firſt, ſome general Effects thereof.

DRUNKENNESS makes a man unfit for good, (*a*) drowneth and infatuateth the ſenſes, depraveth the reaſon, (*b*) beſots the underſtanding, (*c*) cauſes error in the judgment, (*d*) it is hurtful to the mind, defiles the conſcience, (*e*) hardens and ſteals away the heart, brings a ſpiritual lethargy, (*f*) it is a work of darkneſs, (*g*) an annoyance to modeſty, (*h*) a gate to debauchery, a diſcloſer of ſecrets, a betrayer of truſt, (*i*) a depriver of honeſty, a forerunner of miſery, it cracks mens' credits, empties their purſes (*k*) conſumeth their eſtates, violates the rules of temperance, perverts the order of nature (*l*) cauſes prophane, ſcurrilous and curſed ſpeeches (*m*) ranting, ſwearing and blaſphemy, (*n*) quarreling, fighting and murder, it is the mother of miſchief, (*o*) the father of vice and pride, the nurſe of riot and fury, the ſchool of lying and ſlander, a diſcoverer of folly, an oppreſſor of nature, (*p*) an impairer of health, (*q*) it deformeth the viſage, corrupteth the breath, ſtupifies the ſpirits, intoxicates the brain, (*r*) decayeth the memory, begets unnatural thirſt, inflameth the blood, cauſes ſtammering of ſpeech, (*s*) reelling and ſtaggering to and fro, (*t*) filthy and loathſome vomiting, dropſies, ſurfeits, fevers, &c. it is a voluntary madneſs, (*u*) a deceiver of fools, it decays moral virtues, (*v*) a bewitching poiſon, an invited enemy, (*vv*) a flattering devil, (*x*) cauſes forgetfulneſs of God, (*y*) a provoker of his judgments, haſtens (and often brings untimely) death, and at laſt deſtroys the ſoul.

Secondly, ſome particular characters of a Drunkard.

A drunkard, in that ſtate, is indiſpoſed to virtue, is a licentious perſon, (*z*) makes his belly his God, is worſe than a brute, (*a*) a companion of riot and revelling, a game and ſport to prophane people, a

(*a*) *Gen.* XIX. 32, 36—(*b*) I. *Sam.* XXV. 36—(*c*) *Iſa.* XXVIII. 7—(*d*) *Job* I. 5—(*e*) *Hos.* IV. 11—(*f*) I. *Theſ.* V. 7—(*g*) *Hab.* II. 16—(*h*) *Joel* III. 3—(*i*) *Rom.* XIII. 13—(*k*) *Prov.* XXIII. 21—(*l*) *Jud.* IX. 27—(*m*) *Hos.* VII. 5—(*n*) I. *Kings* XVI. 9—(*o*) *Hab.* II. 5—(*p*) *Hos.* VII. 5—(*q*) *Prov.* XXIII. 29—(*r*) *Prov.* XXXI. 5—(*s*) *Pſal.* CVII. 27—*Iſa.* XIX. 14—(*t*) *Jer.* XLVIII. 26—*Iſa.* XXVIII. 8—(*u*) *Prov.* XX. 1—(*v*) *Prov.* XXIII. 32—(*vv*) *Mic.* II. 11—(*x*) *Luke* XXI. 34—(*y*) *Luke* XII. 45—(*z*) *Phil.* III. 19—(*a*) *Iſa.* V. 12.

ridiculous object, (*b*) his own ſorrow, woe and ſhame, his wife's grief, his children's diſgrace, (*c*) his neighbours contempt and deriſion, his family's ruin, (*d*) a thief to himſelf, (*e*) a ſcandal to chriſtianity, (*f*) a reproach to religion, a diſhonour to God, unfit for civil ſociety, (*g*) an abuſer of God's mercies, and good creatures, a loſer of his precious time, a deſtroyer of his reputation, parts and credit, (*h*) is ſubject to many dangers, a ſlave to the devil and his own luſt, a traveller to deſtruction, (*i*) a tranſgreſſor of the laws of God and man, (*k*) againſt whom woes are pronounced, his own ſouls enemy, a human monſter, (*l*) and at laſt will be excluded God's kingdom; alſo, there have been many ſignal, dreadful, and amazing examples, that divine vengeance hath ſuffered to overtake ſome health-drinkers, and quaffing carouſing drunkards, as hiſtory relates.

O! let the weighty conſideration of theſe ſad, terrible and diſmal effects, be a motive to prevail with you to deteſt, and abhor, ſuch a pernicious, horrible, and deſtructive a monſter, as exceſs and drunkenneſs is, and if there is left in your conſciences any ſenſe, or feeling of the checks and reproofs of God's good ſpirit (*Pſal.* L. 21, *Job* XVI. 8) then by turning and joining thereto and believing therein, (*Prov.* I. 23) there is a poſſibility, by its help, to overcome, (*John* I. 12) and in the name of Chriſt to be waſhed therefrom (I. *Cor.* VI. 11)—But if you bleſs yourſelves in your hearts, ſaying, you ſhall have peace, though you walk in the imagination thereof (*Mark*) to add drunkenneſs to thirſt, the Lord will not ſpare you, but then his anger and jealouſy ſhall ſmoke againſt you, and his curſes ſhall lie upon you, and he will blot out your names from under Heaven (*Deut.* XXIX. 19, 20.)

And you that are concerned in giving, ſelling to (or cauſing) any to drink to exceſs, either wine or other ſtrong drink are alſo guilty, and againſt ſuch a woe from God is pronounced (*Heb.* II. 15.)

Now here is holy ſcripture, woeful experience, and the convictions in the conſcience plainly teſtified to, which are ſo many evident witneſſes againſt the profeſſed chriſtians, who are guilty of ſo odious a ſin, which, it is hoped, will prove effectual, to warn them to forſake the ſame.

(*b*) *Prov.* XXII. 20, 29—(*c*) *Iſa.* XXVIII. 3—*Jer.* XLVIII 26—(*d*) *Prov.*—XXIII. 21—(*e*) I. *Peter* IV. 3—(*f*) I. *Cor.* V. 11—(*g*) *Iſa.* V. 22—(*h*) *Prov.* XXVI. 9—(*i*) *Eph.* V. 18—(*k*) *Iſa.* V. 11—*Nah.* I. 10—(*l*) I. *Cor.* VI. 10.

FRANCE.

Speech of the Preſident of the National Aſſembly to the King.

"SIRE,

"THE national aſſembly voted themſelves inſeparable from your auguſt perſon; they are now led by their affection to approach your Majeſty, and offer to you the homage of their immutable affection and reſpect.

"The love of the French people to their monarch has been unbounded ever ſince that day when the public voice hailed you "The reſtorer of liberty!"—It remains only for you, Sire, to acquire the endearing title of "The beſt friend to the nation."

"Henry IV. obtained that appellation from a city in which he ſpent part of his youth; and we learn from hiſtory, that with an incomparable affability, he concluded a letter to them with this expreſſion.

"This, Sire, is alſo your indiſputable claim.—The whole nation has ſeen your Majeſty firm and tranquil in the midſt of danger, running every hazard for the good of the ſtate, and ſupporting and encouraging a beloved people by your preſence and your protection.

"We have beheld you for this renouncing eaſe and pleaſure, and in the midſt of an unquiet and turbulent multitude, bringing the promiſe of better days, by reſtoring concord, renewing peace, and rallying the ſcattered ſtrength of the empire.

"While we repeat the thanks of a mighty nation, and join in offering you the tribute of their admiration, allow us, on our own part, to declare our zeal for the execution of the laws, and the maintenance of your tutelary authority.

"Theſe ſentiments are a debt which we owe to your Majeſty:—They are thoſe of our conſtituents—they correſpond with the wiſhes of all Europe, and will be ſanctioned by the ſuffrages of poſterity."

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

"I am highly ſatisfied with the attachment which you expreſs towards my perſon; and while I entirely rely on your profeſſions of regard, the recollection of them affects me with the greateſt ſenſibility."

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE QUEEN.

"MADAM,

"The firſt wiſh of the national aſſembly, on its arrival in the capital, was to preſent to the ſovereign the tribute of their reſpect and affection. Having done this, they cannot let ſlip an occaſion that ſo naturally occurs of alſo approaching his royal conſort.

"Permit me, Madam, in their name, to expreſs to your Majeſty the warm and ſincere regard they entertain towards you.

"It is with a lively ſatisfaction that they behold for a moment, in your arms, that illuſtrious child whom the inhabitants of the capital ſhall henceforth regard as their fellow-citizen; that prince, the deſcendant of ſo many ſovereigns adored by the people, the heir of Louis IX. and Henry IV. and of him on whoſe virtues France now relies.—Be aſſured, that neither he, nor his royal parents, can enjoy ſo much glory and proſperity as we wiſh them."

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

"I am charmed beyond all expreſſion with the ſentiments of the national aſſembly. If I had known their intentions, I ſhould have received them in a manner more worthy of ſuch an illuſtrious body.

"Allow me to preſent my ſon to you."

The Queen, on this, took the Dauphin in her arms, and carried him along the Salon de Jeu, into which the aſſembly had been introduced.

LONDON, November 17.

The army of the church militant of France is undoubtedly the moſt numerous in Europe; not only upon paper, but in palaces, caſtles, convents, cells, cloyſters, &c. It conſiſts of 18 Archbiſhopricks, 118 Biſhops, 44,000 Vicars, 50,000 Curates. 23,000 Chaplains, 280 of the order of Malta, 11,850 canons, 4,000 ſinging boys, 60,000 ſtudents in ſeminaries, colleges, &c. 14,000 beneficiaries, 15,000 cœnobites, 17,000 beggars, and 80,000 nuns.

By the Dutch and Flanders mail which arrived on Saturday morning, we have the following important news from Cleves:

That the King of Pruſſia has ſent orders to Lieut. General de Shchliffen, Governor of Weſel, to march with a conſiderable body of forces to appeaſe the troubles at Liege. They are to be joined by others belonging to the Biſhop of Munſter and the Duke of Juliers, in their titles as co directors of the empire.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat.

There are many *old* hiſtorical anecdotes of Rhode-Iſland, all of which are far from being honourable, and which are peculiar to the genius of a majority of its *preſent* citizens.

During a former war, Rhode-Iſland crouded ſo many loads of paper money on to Maſſachuſetts, that a law was enacted, by which no perſon could hold any office under this government, unleſs he qualified himſelf by ſwearing, "that he had not directly or indirectly received any of the Rhode-Iſland bills for the year paſt."

A celebrated writer has ſaid, that a great deal depended on *names*. In 1663, King Charles II. of England, appointed *one* BENEDICT ARNOLD, Governor *of Rhode-Iſland!!! A fact.* If in morality the *Rhode-Iſlanders* have appeared *ſingular* indeed, they have not appeared leſs *ſingular* in their politics—Five years ſince they were *ſingular* in not adopting the 5 per cent. requiſition of Congreſs. And, as if they were to be the verification of the adage, "Whom God wills for deſtruction he firſt makes mad"—they are *ſingular* in having refuſed to help, form, or ratify a government, which all good men confeſs calculated to promote their happineſs.

To ſhew of how little importance, as it reſpects the Union, their refuſal or acceptance is, it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that Rhode-Iſland contains only 52,000 ſouls, is 68 miles long and 40 broad, making 2560 ſquare miles, which deducted from 1,000,000 ſquare miles, and 3,500,000 ſouls, the numbers contained in the territory of the United States, would be but as the duſt in the balance. One of the counties of Maſſachuſetts (*Worceſter*) is larger than the whole ſtate—and when it is conſidered that the towns of New-Port and Providence wiſh to be rid of the tyranny of ignorance and fraud, it will not admit of a doubt, but that if the meaſures of Rhode-Iſland ſhould be found pernicious to the commercial or other intereſts of the Union, and it were neceſſary on the principle of ſelf-preſervation, to uſe the "*ultima ratio*," that the above mentioned County could reduce the State in three weeks.

The Legiſlature of Rhode-Iſland meet the ſecond Monday in January.

It will be recollected, that VERMONT is on the eve of entering into the Union. Thoſe, therefore, who are attached to the number *Thirteen* will not long remain ungratified.

Dec. 22. A Correſpondent would hint to the holders of public ſecurities, both continental and ſtate, the impropriety of parting with them for a ſong, as they riſe rapidly every day.

Another correſpondent mentions that a gentleman in this town has very lately received *twenty thouſand pounds ſterling* from a merchant in London, for the purpoſe of purchaſing public ſecurities.

STOCKBRIDGE, (Maſſ.) Dec. 15.

France ſeems at preſent to be in a ſtate of anarchy. The powers of that kingdom are fluctuating between the three orders. In this ſituation, it is totally uncertain what form of government will next prevail. Should the King by any means recover his loſt *puiſſance*, he will probably take care in future to exerciſe his authority in ſuch a manner as to leave no room for encroachment upon the royal prerogative; and of courſe the government will be abſolute monarchy. If the nobles can obtain a new footing, and bear away the prize of power between the other two orders, an ariſtocracy will bear the ſway, and the King and people will be reduced to the ſame level, run together in the ſame herd, and bear the ſame yoke. Should the people ſucceed in their attempts to ſubvert the preſent government, and on its ruins rear a fabric of liberty, a democracy will be eſtabliſhed. But from the ſerious part which the women take in the revolution in France, a correſpondent judges that the French may be reduced to an abſolute Petticoat government. He ſubmits it to the conſideration of the public, which of the three forms is moſt to be dreaded, viz. monarchical, ariſtocratical, or *petticoatical*. It is perhaps impoſſible to tell how the latter would operate as a national government, but as a family government it is well known to be *dreadful indeed*.

DECEMBER 22.

Some time ſince colonel———, of this town, received a commiſſion for his lieutenant-colonel, newly elected, a gentleman who reſides in a neighbouring town. This commiſſion he wiſhed to forward to his brother officer as ſoon as poſſible, and for that purpoſe entruſted the conveyance of it to a man who lived in the ſame town, not doubting but that he would punctually deliver it. The man, however, having occaſion to go to New-Canaan, a neighbourning town, in the ſtate of New-York, took the commiſſion with him, went to a merchant's ſtore, and aſked him if he made a practice of crediting goods: the gentleman told him that he ſometimes practiſed it, but did not like to truſt ſtrangers, and begged leave to aſk his name. The man gave him the name that was inſerted in the commiſſion, and declared it to be his own, and added, that if he doubted his reſponſibility, be believed he had ſomething in his pocket which would ſatisfy him on that head: he then ſhewed him the commiſſion. The owner of the ſtore having heard of the known reputation and property of colonel B. Although he never had ſeen him, heſitated no longer to give him credit for a number of articles, for which he took the colonel's note (as he ſuppoſed). The time of payment being expired, the REAL colonel was called upon in a very ſerious manner to anſwer to the debt; but which of the colonels will finally be obliged to pay the debt, or whether either of them will do it, we are not yet informed.

PROVIDENCE, December 19.

A complete renovation of the character and conſequence of this State, or its further degradation, remarks a Correſpondent, muſt reſt with our General Aſſembly, at their ſeſſion in January. The rule of conduct now to be purſued, is plain as though written by a Sun-Beam. O! that reaſon and ſound policy might determine the important queſtion! Then ſhould we be united under a government which bids fair to make Americans the happieſt of humankind, and having for its ſupreme head THE MAN whom millions revere, and almoſt adore, as the political Father and Saviour of his country.

HARTFORD, Dec. 28

On Tueſday laſt was caſt by Meſſrs. Doolittle and Goodyear, at their Bell-Foundery in this city, a Bell for the town of Brookfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts. This is the ſecond they have caſt in a ſhort time; both prove to be very good. Mr. Goodyear, one of the proprietors of ſaid foundery, is the gentleman who caſt the large bell at Providence ſome time ſince. From the knowledge thoſe gentlemen have of the buſineſs, and the ſucceſs they have met with in their undertakings, we hope and believe, that when it is generally known, they will meet with every encouragement from the public ſo laudable an undertaking merits.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, (*New-Jerſey*) Dec. 30.

It is with pleaſure the public are informed, that commiſſioners are appointed by the States of New-York and Vermont, to negotiate and finally to adjuſt all differences between thoſe States. It may therefore with reaſon be expected that the latter will ſoon be admitted a member of the American Union; the claims of the former being the only obſtacle to that deſirable event.

A letter from the Weſtern Territory of the United States, dated October 8, mentions, That there are reports in that part of the Union, that the Britiſh forces on the frontiers are preparing to evacuate the Weſtern-Poſts, and to build new ones on the other ſide of the rivers on which they are ſituated.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.

On the Utility of Newſpapers.

From the hiſtory of man, we derive a knowledge of the invaluable benefits of education. Man in the ſavage ſtate (which before the invention of PRINTING comprehended almoſt the whole human race) is an animal more ferocious, unmerciful and miſchievous than any beaſt of the foreſt. The ſoftneſs of modern manners, and the immenſe improvements in civilization, have derived their ſource from the cultivation of the underſtanding. From hence we acquire a knowledge of the rights of nature, and the ineſtimable value of freedom. In the enlightened intelligence of the citizens of America was laid the foundation of our liberty and independence; and on this foundation, the ſuperſtructure, the beautiful edifice, erected to ſhelter us and our poſterity from the ſtorms of ambition, of anarchy and deſpotiſm, muſt reſt, or it will tumble into ruins. Before the art of printing was known, few, perhaps not one in five hundred, were taught to read, becauſe no advantage would be derived from it; the price of books being vaſtly above the ability of the great maſs of the people. Their minds were therefore obliged to remain in their original barbarous ſtate, torpid and indifferent with regard to all uſeful information. In ſuch a ſtate of ſociety there would have been no means to give operation to our late glorious ſtruggle for freedom; but we muſt have remained the abject ſlaves of diſtant, proud, and unfeeling maſters. In ſuch ſtate the happineſs of the many has been invariably the ſport of the wild and ambitious projects and paſſions of the few.

Of every ſpecies of printing, that of newſpapers is of the greateſt general utility. From hence we learn the circumſtances of our country, its various intereſts and relations. Here too, public men and public meaſures are ſcrutinized. Should any man, or body of men, dare to form a ſyſtem againſt our intereſts, by this means it will be unfolded to the great body of the people, and the alarm inſtantly ſpread through every part of the continent. In this way only can we know how far our public ſervants perform the duties of their reſpective ſtations. The detection of guilt, and the vindication of innocence, cannot by any other means be with ſuch facility and ſo extenſively propagated. Hence is curioſity, that

source of knowledge, roused, and the faculties of the mind rendered generously active.

Is that independence and freedom for which we have so liberally contributed blood and treasure, worthy preserving? Let us then attentively and candidly view the conduct of those to whom we have committed the management of our most important concerns; that we may continue to employ and support those who faithfully and honourably serve us; and withdraw our confidence from the weak, ignorant and knavish. But how shall we be able in this regard to act from the honest dictates of our own understandings, but from the information we may procure through this useful channel?

JANUARY 6.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Nov. 17.

"It is currently reported, and credited here, that the National Assembly of France have come to a resolution to request the King to require of the United States of America a supply of flour—and that agents for that purpose have been sent to America."

JANUARY 7.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Jan. 4.

"Congress did not make a House to-day——two Senators and four Representatives wanting."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape-Francois, to his friend in this city, dated Nov. 28.

"I had the pleasure of writing to you on the 27th October, since which ten or twelve vessels have arrived from your port with flour, others are coming in daily.

"Twenty thousand barrels of flour are at present in this city. As the port is to be kept open till the 10th of February next, I expect flour will come down to four dollars. Five hundred and forty-two American vessels have arrived here since January last."

ALEXANDRIA, January 14.

Monday the 4th Instant, being appointed for the Meeting of the Congress of the United States, the following Gentlemen of that Body were then at New-York:

Of the Senate.

The Vice-President of the United States:—— Messrs. Langdon, Wingate, Strong, Dalton, Johnson, Schuyler, King, Izard, Butler, Few.

Of the House of Representatives.

Messrs. Ames, Gilman, Foster, Livermore, Gerry, Goodhue, Thatcher, Partridge, Sherman, Benson, Lawrence, Scott, Griffin, Brown, White, Coles, Smith, Tucker, Burke, Huger, Baldwin.

CAPTAIN GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

Arrived. Brig Hero, ——, from Bristol.

Sailed. Schooner Friendship, Stow, for Madeira; Sloop Sarah, Hinson, Barbados.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL, *&c.*

THE FEDERAL CITY OUGHT TO BE ON THE PATOWMACK.

THE Federal Government is now established. The enemies to this system are unable to oppose its influence, or obstruct its operation; while its friends rejoice to see it completely organized, and all its parts in motion.—Being thus happily situated in the most important matter that can concern any country, we have leisure to attend to other political objects, inferior, indeed, to the momentous one just mentioned, but of too much consequence to be longer overlooked by any lover of his country.

I believe that our present Congress is as virtuous, disinterested and patriotic a body as any in the world. Yet it is subjected to the common imperfections of men, and capable of being sometimes governed by motives, and views, inimical to equal justice, and to public happiness. Their proceedings in the late session, respecting the seat of government for the Union, sufficiently evince, that justice, and disinterested attachment to the felicity of their country, was, on that occasion, obliged to yield to the influence of *self-interest* and *prejudice*. This shews, that unworthy sentiments too often govern in public bodies, as well as in private life; and that in consequence of a misfortune so much to be deplored, the most important affairs of the public are often in danger of being ruined.

To all disinterested and impartial men, it must, on reflection, and a knowledge of the subject, appear, that the bank of the Susquehanna is not the most eligible place for the seat of the federal government: Because, no part of this river is sufficiently central, or enough connected with the Western Country. Nevertheless, a majority of Representatives determined, that the *Susquehanna* should be the spot for this great purpose. Most of the members who composed this majority, were too plainly directed, in the decision of that question, by local attachments, and partial advantages. They did not behave with that delicacy, and regard for truth, which ought always to characterize *Representatives of the Union*; but having fixed the matter first out of doors, they adhered to it within. The arguments there made use of, in favour of another place, might have convinced them of their error, if they had not previously determined to shut their ears against conviction, and against truth. One* of these gentlemen did not scruple to declare, that although, from a thorough knowledge of both rivers, to wit, the Susquehanna and the Patowmack, it was his opinion that the latter *ought* to be preferred, yet as a *Member from Pennsylvania*, he should vote for the former! Disingenuous arguments were likewise brought forward by some of the majority, in order to carry their point. Had this not been the case, they would never have attempted to depreciate the Patowmack, by declaring that the country adjacent to it was *unhealthy*: An assertion, resulting from prejudice and a want of candour, and one which thousands can prove to be *untrue*.—No place in the world is more generally healthy than the banks of this river; and George-Town, a spot pitched upon by some for the Federal City, and lying immediately on the Patowmack, is renowned for the purity and salubrity of its air.

There does not appear to be any object which can now engross the attention of America, of greater political magnitude than that which respects the seat of the General Government. The decision of this great question will determine, whether we are to rejoice in a lasting union of friendship and peace, or prepare for a divided empire, and all the horrors of civil commotion. If the Federal City is fixed on the Susquehanna, or any where to the northward of it, the latter will be inevitable. The partiality, injustice, and impropriety of such a measure, will alarm the Southern, and disgust the Western People. Having in this capital instance experienced that the Federal Government, instead of being the instrument of protection, has become that of oppression, they will feel less inclined to support, and to live under it. Accordingly, America will be divided into partial confederacies, and different empires.—The Southern States will separate from the Northern; and the Western Country will separate from them both. Thus the United States, from being a great and powerful country, will become dismembered, and each part of it grow jealous of the other. Ancient friendship will be turned into hostility, and a shocking scene of discord will too probably ensue.—In the mean time, we shall lose our influence abroad, and from being the admiration of the world, we shall become the contempt of it. Aspiring and ambitious nations, taking the advantage of the confusion of our affairs, will not fail to assist one party against the other, until each is ruined. A foreign DESPOT will then be set up over us, and SLAVERY will complete the dreadful catastrophe.

To avoid these sad disasters, let us at once determine to do what is RIGHT. Let us listen to the voice of Justice, of Reason, and of Nature, and fix the Seat of Government where it OUGHT to be: LET US FIX IT ON THE PATOWMACK.

A CITIZEN.

[*To be continued.*]

* *Mr. Scott.—See debates of Congress.*

NEW PUBLICATION.

EXPOSTULATORY ODES *to a great Duke and a little Lord.* By Peter Pindar, Esq;

The present collection of Odes, addressed to a brace of Peers, who, the author learnt, had been employed in attempting to discover something actionable in his works, is introduced by the following laconic and pointed EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

"My Lords,

"Your *uncommon attention* to my late publications demands a return of gratitude. Permit me to present to your Lordships the following Lyric Trifles, which, if possessed of merit sufficient to preserve them from oblivion, will inform posterity that you existed.

"I am, my Lords,

"&c. &c. &c.

PETER PINDAR."

Ode I. which is by no means the worst in the collection, we lay before our readers as a specimen of the work.

ODE I.

MOST noble Peers, there goes an odd report,
That you, prime fav'rites of an honest court,
Are hunting treason 'midst my publications—
Hunting, like blood-hounds, with the keenest noses
(Which hound-like hunting nat'rally supposes)
The bard dares satirize the King of Nations.

Ye sharp state-mousers, with your watering jaws,
God keep me from the vengeance of your claws!
An Asiatic fight may be renew'd;
What feathers flying, what a field of blood,
'Twixt falcon Burke and Sheridan, so brave,
And heron Hastings, such a dainty dish,
So wont to cram on Asiatic fish,
The largest, fattest, of the eastern wave!

Yes, yes, I heard that you have watch'd my note,
And wish'd to squeeze my tuneful throat;
When Thurlow your designs most wisely scouted,
Swearing the poet should not yet be knouted.

Thus when grimalkin in its cage espies
A linnet or canary bird, so sweet;
The scoundrel lifts, so sanctified, his eyes,
Contriving how the warbler's back to greet:

He squints, and licks his lips, stalks round and round,
Twinkling, with mischief fraught, his tyger tail;
Now on his rump he sits, in thought profound,
Looks up with hungry wishes to assail;
When sudden enters master with a roar,
And kicks the scheming murderer to the door.

ANECDOTE.

WHEN George the Second proposed giving the command of the expedition against Quebec to General Wolfe, great objections were raised; and the Duke of New-Castle, in particular, begged his Majesty to consider, that the man was actually mad—"If he is mad, so much the better," replied the King; "and if he is mad, *I hope he'll bite some of my Generals.*"

TO BE SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

ALMANACKS

For 1790.

A Loan of Money.

FOR the Loan of £. 1500 Virginia Currency, for three or more years, the Borrower will pay Six per cent. interest, and deposit one year's interest, lest the Federal Funds should not be productive in time, with liberty from time to time, optional with him, to discharge within the time of the loan, any part of the principal, not less than in any payment.

To secure due payment of both principal and interest, it is further proposed to deposit Loan-Office Certificates of the United States for 14,100 Dollars, not of purchase, but of original loan of undepreciated money, payable to the Bearer, on which interest for one year, or 846 Dollars, will be due the 1st of April next.—If objection should arise against the Security as proposed above, from the present state of public credit, or a doubt of further arrangements of the finances of the United States, the Borrower will strengthen the security to the full satisfaction of the most incredulous Lender, from whom the whole sum proposed to be borrowed will not be expected, if a portion of it should not be ready to be deposited.

N. B. The above blank to be filled up as shall be agreed by the parties.

☞ An ENGLISH KITCHEN RANGE, or GRATE, for Coals, on hand, to be sold.—Inquire of the Printers hereof.

Alexandria, Jan. 14, 1790.

Public Sales.

TO BE SOLD, at the VENDUE-STORE, on Saturday next,

An Assortment of

Wet and Dry Goods,

With a great Variety of other Articles.

For SALE, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, in Harrison County, in the District of Kentuckey, containing 2050 Acres. The Plats may be seen by applying to THOMPSON and PEYTON.

Alexandria, Jan. 14, 1790.

Saint Mary's County, Maryland, 5th Jan. 1790.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday the 10th day of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THE Personal Property of the late *Gerard Bond*, consisting of Fifty NEGROES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORK HORSES, horned CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, PLANTATION UTENSILS, and about 300 Barrels of CORN.

Twelve months credit will be given, and bond, with interest and approved security, will be required.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said *Gerard Bond*, are desired to bring them in legally authenticated, on that day; and those indebted, are requested to make payment to

RICHARD BOND, *Executor.*

For LIVERPOOL,

The Brigantine MARY,

Capt. WILLIAM SCALES;

A stout British-built Vessel; burthen about 300 Hhds.—will sail with all convenient Speed, most Part of her Cargo being engaged.—For the Remainder, with Liberty of Consignment, or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, or

JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, Jan. 14, 1790.

WE think it necessary to inform those who subscribed last winter a sum of money for the Relief of the Poor of this Town, which was lodged in our hands, that a balance yet remains of £. 12: 16 undistributed. To this sum there has been added £. 4: 6, collected for a like purpose at the Presbyterian Church. These two sums, making £. 17: 2, are ready to be distributed to families in distress, properly recommended.

WILLIAM LOWRY,
JOHN M'CLENACHAN.

Alexandria, Jan. 14, 1790.

N. B. A list of the names of those relieved by the subscription, with the sums and modes of relief annexed, may be seen in the hands of WILLIAM LOWRY, by any of the subscribers.

☞ IN the evening of the 30th ult. an aged Man, who complained of being ill with a cholic, called at my house, and was provided with a bed. In the course of the night he died. He informed that he had been at George-Town, that he was a resident of Pendleton County, near the South Branch of Potomack. On examining his pocket-book, sundry papers were found—among which are *Thomas Robertson*'s Bond for 17l. a memorandum of an execution delivered to Mr. *Trig*, of Montgomery County, one Bond from *Hawkins*, and another from *Chrisman*, for the conveyance of land, part of a letter from *Thomas Hagerty*, dated George-Town, Dec. 24, 1789, directed to Mr. *John M'Nies*, on Cape-Capon, Hardy County.—From the aforelaid papers the name of the deceased is supposed to be FRANCIS M'BRIDE. He rode a small black Horse, 9 or 10 years old.—Any person acquainted with the family or connexions of the deceased, is requested to let them know of his death; and some person, properly authorized, is required to apply for such of his effects as are in my possession. GEORGE RALLS.

Loudoun County, Jan. 4, 1790.

POETRY.

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE CHOICE OF A HUSBAND.

In a letter to a Friend.

YOU ask, if the thing to my choice were submitted,
You ask, how I'd wish in a man to be fitted?
I'll answer you freely, and beg you to mind him,
Your friendship, perhaps, may assist me to find him.

His age and condition must first be consider'd—
The rose on his cheek should be blown, but not wither'd;
He shou'd be—but hark you—a word in your ear—
Don't you think five-and-twenty would fit to a hair?

His fortune—from debts and incumbrances clear,
Unsaddled with jointures, a thousand a year;
Though, to shew you at once my good sense and good nature,
I'd not quarrel much, should it chance to be greater.

The qualities next of his heart and his head—
Good-natur'd and friendly, sincere and well-bred;
With wit, when he please, on all subjects to shine,
And sense not too small to set value on mine.

No coxcomb who boasts of his knowledge or arts,
Nor stiff with his learning nor proud of his parts;
No braggart who swears he did this or did that,
While his courage all lies in—the cock of his hat.

Let his knowledge and learning but seldom appear,
And his courage be shewn but when danger is near;
With an eye that can melt at another man's woe,
A heart to forgive, and a hand to bestow.

Thus I've try'd to mark out in those whimsical lays,
The partner I wish for the rest of my days—
Go find out the lad that is form'd to my plan,
And him I will marry—I mean if I can.

But, if it should chance (there's a proverb you know,
That marriage and hanging by destiny go)
Should it happen that heav'n has some other in store,
The reverse of the picture I gave you before—

Should I chance to be curst with a fop or a fool,
Too perverse to be mild, yet too silly to rule,
What then could be done?—without fighting or arg'ing,
I think I would e'en make the best of my bargain:

I'd sit down content with the lot that was mine,
And though I might smart, yet I would not repine:
You may laugh, if you please, but I'll swear that I would
Do all I have told you—I mean if I could.

ANECDOTE.

PARSON Patten was so much averse to the Athanasian creed, that he would never read it. Archbishop Secker, having been informed of his recusancy, sent the Archdeacon to ask him his reason? "I do not believe it," said the priest. "But your Metropolitan does," replied the Archdeacon. "It may be so," rejoined Mr. Patten, "and he can well afford it. He believes at the rate of *seven thousand pounds a year*, and I only at *that of fifty*."

Upper-Marlborough, Maryland, Dec. 26, 1789.

THREE GUINEAS REWARD.

THE subscriber,s stable was broke open last evening, and out of it stolen *a likely, trunchy, well-turned, dark bay HORSE*, with a white spot on one hind foot, part of his mane is rubbed off by the halter; he was lately trimmed under the jowl, and shod all round, 6 years old, about 14 hands 1 inch high, trots and gallops roughly, paces a little.—At the same time was stolen a good double-flapped Saddle with plated stirrups and bosses, one of the latter broken off, with a blue saddle-cloth trimmed with white, a double-bitted Bridle, plated and tipt.

The above-described Horse, Saddle and Bridle were taken by a certain *James Prior*, who made his escape the same evening from Mr. *Wailes*'s gaol; he had been committed for stealing money. He is an Irishman, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well made, with short dark hair, aquiline nose, round shouldered, with an ulcer on his left leg; his dress was a green coat, corduroy jacket and breeches, and a bound hat. He said he lived in Loudoun County, Virginia. He crossed over this morning at Mr. Low's Ferry to Alexandria.

The above Reward will be paid to any person securing the above property, so that it may be recovered again. WILLIAM BEANES, jun.

☞ THE Subscriber, lately from Philadelphia, who has wrought in some of the foremost Shops in that City, and is well acquainted with *cutting* both *Boots* and *Shoes*, begs Leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he carries on the BOOT and SHOE MAKING BUSINESS in its various Branches, at the Sign of the *Boot* and *Shoe*, in Fairfax-Street; and hopes, by a constant Application to Business, and keeping the most neat Workmen to be found, to merit their Custom and Approbation. WILLIAM MORGAN.

N. B. An Apprentice, who can be well recommended, is wanted immediately. W. M.

Alexandria, 16th, 12th mo. 1789.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE at ALEXANDRIA.—The owners are requested to take them out, otherwise they will be returned as dead letters.

DAVID ALDIN, Brig Union; John Atkinson, Brig Cæsar; Capt. Arthur; David Allison; Barnabas Keys, John Loan, William M,Causland, Jane Brown, William Wilson, John Man, James Paterson, Berkeley County; Rodan Hardie; James Right Mire, Abraham Bush, Loudoun; Joseph Bland, Augusta; James Dromgool, Winchester; William King, Botetourt2; John Fawcett; Walter Muse; Michael Deagle; George Leiper; John League; John Leeson; Patrick Laman; Thomas Maxwell; Charles M,Donald; Kitty Marness; James W. Parker; Jonathan Tillinghast; Samuel Taggart; Hugh Gurden; John Stewart; Benjamin Reeder; Thomas Russell; James Buchanan; Nathan Weels; William Anderson, Morgan-Town; Major William Long, Green-Briar; John Jackson, Hampshire; John M'Kee, Lexington; John Tetham, Botetourt; William Kennedy, Woodstock; Robert Catlett, F. County; Samuel Wilson, Berkeley; John Graham, James Knowles, William Buchanan, Robert Young, John Guthrey, Prince Fraisey, Augusta; Jane Holmes; Arthur Wackhope, Calf-Pasture; Rev. John Hanna; William Holderness; Frederick Hall; Andrew Hook; William Herdman; David Galloway; Thomas Grubb; James Gillespy; William Macklaw; Ro- John Smith; Frederick Shoemaker; Alexander Smith; Thomas Redman; William Wright; Samuel Williams; Hugh West; William M'Bride; Capt. J. Bukford; Nicholas Burgham; Robert Brotney; William Rooker; William Broomley; Arils Buckner; Francis Boardman; Geo. Trowles; Charles Christian; Nancy Camron; David Dixon; David David; Isaac Daughty; John Evans; David Everitt; John Korn; John Eeals; James Key; John Jackson; Mary Jacob; James Haly; William Hawks; Peter Hauck; Thomas Hall; John M'Carthy; Henry Nicholas; John Packett; Alexander Tait; George Smith; Mr. Sanford; John E. Rigdon; Jacob Rusler; William Wools; Capt. Wodrow; Thomas Feming.

December 31, 1789.

Robinson, Sanderson & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Warehouse on Prince-Street,

MADEIRA WINE of New-York Quality,
Excellent 10 Years old Sherry,
Do. 4 Years Do.
Lisbon Wine in Quarter-Casks,
Port Wine in Casks of 3 Dozen Bottles each,
Claret in Cases of 8 Dozen each,
Geneva in small Casks,
Bohea, Souchong, and Hyson } TEAS,
Loaf-Sugar,
Glouceſter Cheese,
Candles in small Boxes,
Soap do.
Mustard do. of 5 Dozen Bottles each,
Barley in small Cags,
7 by 9, and 8 by 10 } Window-Glass in Boxes and Half-Boxes,
White Rope,
Bed-Cords,
Queen's and Stone Ware in Crates,
Glass Ware in Boxes,
Copperas in small Casks,
Saltpetre, Cinnamon,
Mecklenburg Blue for Linen,
Rock-Alum and Roll-Brimstone,
Lead, Shot of all Numbers,
3, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d. Nails per Cask,
3, 4, and 6d. Brads do.
2, 3, and 4d. Clout-Tacks do.
Iron Castings,
Common & elegant Fire Dogs & Grates for Coal,
Brass and Iron Coal-Hods,
German and blistered Steel per Faggot,
A Variety of Medicines suited to Country Stores,
Anvils and Vices,
Sail-Canvas of all Numbers,
Fine Liverpool Salt,
Alum do.
Tar and Turpentine,
An Assortment of Dry Goods, as usual.

Alexandria, Nov. 19, 1789.

Andrew Wales

HAS FOR SALE,

At his BREWERY,

IN ALEXANDRIA,

A Large Quantity of STRONG and SMALL BEER, of a good Quality, ready to be delivered to Orders from Town and Country, and to Masters of Vessels, on the shortest Notice——He begs Leave to acquaint the Public that, having laid in a large Quantity of essential Materials for the Brewing Business, they may depend on a constant Supply, and that he continues to purchase BARLEY and HOPS, as usual.

November 10, 1789.

P. S. GRAINS and YEST for SALE.

☞ *The Gentlemen who have been so obliging as to receive Subscriptions for this Paper, are respectfully solicited to send forward any Money they may have collected.*

Jonathan Swift

HAS JUST IMPORTED,

Per the MARY, Capt. BEWSHER, from LIVERPOOL,

A Further Assortment of BIRMINGHAM, MANCHESTER and YORKSHIRE GOODS.——Also, Orange-striped, blue and white and yellow QUEEN'S WARE, in Crates, well assorted, and very low; STONE, BLACK and SPOTTED WARE; SALT; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. NAILS; BRADS; LONDON PORTER; IRISH LINENS; and SCOTCH OSNABURGS.

Alexandria, January 6, 1790.

For CHARTER,

The SNOW MARY,

WILLIAM BEWSHER, Master;

A British Bottom, with a Pass; a strong, well-built Vessel; burthen 200 Hogsheads.

If not chartered in a few Days, she will take 100 Hogsheads of Tobacco on Freight for Liverpool, with Liberty of Consignment.——For Freight or Passage, apply to JONATHAN SWIFT.

Alexandria, Jan. 6, 1790.

JESSE TAYLOR

Hath just imported, from Liverpool, in the Mary Capt. Scales,

ROSE and Duffil Blankets, Rugs and Coverlids, common Cloths, Coatings and Stockings, Hats, well-assorted Queen's Ware, Nails, blown Salt, &c. which, with his former Importation, make a good Assortment—all of which he will sell on the lowest Terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Alexandria, Nov. 26, 1789.

For CHARTER,

To any Port in Europe,

The BRIGANTINE

MARY,

Capt. WILLIAM SCALES,

A stout British Vessel, with a Mediterranean Pass—If not chartered in a short Time, she will take Freight for Liverpool, with Liberty of Consignment.—Apply to the Captain on board, at Messrs. Hepburn and Dundas's Wharf, or to JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, Nov. 26, 1789.

A Mill to Rent.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or a term of years, and immediate possession given,

THAT valuable MERCHANT-MILL belonging to the subscribers, situated on Back-Lick and Indian Runs, about 6 miles from Alexandria, and 1½ miles from Price's Tavern. The house is 30 feet square, with 4 floors; the works entirely new, with a pair of excellent burr stones 4 feet 2 inches, and a pair of Cologne ditto, about the same size; the whole in complete order, both for merchant and country work. It is presumed that any person inclining to rent this Mill, will first wish to see it, therefore an enumeration of its many advantages is unnecessary.

HEPBURN and DUNDAS.

Alexandria, Dec. 30, 1789.

THERE are at the plantation of the subscriber, near the Great Falls of Potomack, taken up as strays, *Two brindle Work-Oxen*.—They appear to be much in years; the smallest marked with an upper-bit and over-bit in the right ear, a crop and slit in the left; the other one hath an upper-bit and swallow-fork in the right ear, a crop and under-bit in the left. Their horns have been bored full of holes for some purpose.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, IGNATIUS WHEELER,

December 30, 1789.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, the 4th of September last, *an Apprentice Boy* named *DANIEL MOXLEY*, by trade a House Carpenter and Joiner.——I am of opinion he has been assisted with cloathing by some person, to disguise him in going off.——Any person apprehending the said Apprentice, so that I may get him again, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH FULLMER.

Alexandria, Dec. 31, 1789.

☞ CASH for RAGS.

The highest Price is given at the Printing-Office for *clean Linen* and *Cotton Rags*.—No Arguments, it should seem, would be necessary to induce the Holders of this, to *them, worthless Article*, to exchange it for the most *valuable* one; especially when, by so doing, they will not only promote their own Interest, but encourage American Manufactures.

☞ *An Apprentice wanted at this Office.—None need apply, but such as can read, write and spell well, and are willing to be bound till of Age.*

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON and BOND.